In 1841 Robert Henry Fauntleroy purchased the property and remodeled it. After that it remained in the family and was known as the Old Fauntleroy Home. In 1938 it was owned by the Indiana Federation of Clubs and Miss M. E. Fauntleroy was its hostess.

It is difficult to believe that Col. and Mrs. Richard Owen, both of whom knew Say, could have misinformed Webster when he visited them in 1888. However over a period of 55 or 60 years memories may become dim. It is also not perfectly clear why Miss M. E. Fauntleroy waited seven years or until one year after the death of Mrs. Nora C. Fretageot to advise me of the error, unless it was because there was a long standing feud between these two women over the historical importance of the Old Fauntleroy Home and of Mme. Marie Louise Duclos Fretageot, who joined the New Harmony community and managed William Maclure's affairs there during his absences. Miss Fauntleroy was not an admirer of Mme. Marie Duclos Fretageot and Mrs. Nora C. Fretageot was not impressed by Miss Fauntleroy's claims for the Old Fauntleroy Home.

My failure to correct the mistake, if mistake it is, until 15 years after the receipt of Miss Fauntleroy's letters may be easily explained. The correspondence was put away so carefully that it remained "lost" until recently when it was found.

The Trichodectid of the Hog-nosed Skunk, Conopatus leuconotus Lichtenstein (Mallophaga: Trichodectidae) [1]

By Edwin F. Cook, University of Minnesota

The following new species of *Neotrichodectes* was collected by Dr. James R. Beer of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History Expedition to Mexico in December 1951 from a single specimen of *Conopatus leuconotus* Lichtenstein.[2] This specimen was found to be very heavily infested with all stages of the mallophagan. Fresh material was collected in alcohol at the time of capture of the host, and additional specimens were removed from the skin after it was brought back to the University.

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[1] Paper No. 2876, Scientific Journal Series, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

[2] Identified by Dr. James R. Beer, University of Minnesota.

Neotrichodectes spatulatus n. sp.

This species closely resembles *N. chilensis* Werneck and *N. arizonae* Werneck, but the female differs in the structure of the gonopophyses and in the chaetotaxy of the pregenital sclerite, while the male differs in the wider sclerotization of the basal plate.

FEMALE: (Figures 1 and 3D)[3]

Total length 1.72 mm., width at the widest part of the abdomen .93 mm., rather short and stout. The length of the female paratypes varies from 1.50 to 1.75 mm. with an average length of 1.62 mm. Head wider than long; length .46 mm., width .62 mm., the anterior margin gently rounded with a broad shallow median notch leading into the hair groove; temples not salient and without notably large setae. The rather short antennae are set in small fossae, are three-segmented and beset with setae as in the illustration; segment one is the largest in diameter and segment three the longest. The eyes are small but obvious.

The thorax is short and wide but rather narrower than the head. The prothoracic tergum is divided medially into two lateral tergites each of which bears at its lateral margin a single stout seta and medially, on the posterior margin, a somewhat longer but more delicate seta. Medially, between the two prothoracic tergites and the posterior margin of the head there is a small fusiform sclerite which may be the true tergum. The thoracic spiracles are located immediately ventrad of the lateral margins of the tergites just posterior to the prothoracic legs. The tergum of the pterothorax is deeply emarginate posteriorly and expanded laterally into prominent wing-like lobes. These lobes bear three short, stout, marginal setae and a long, posteriorly directed medial seta.

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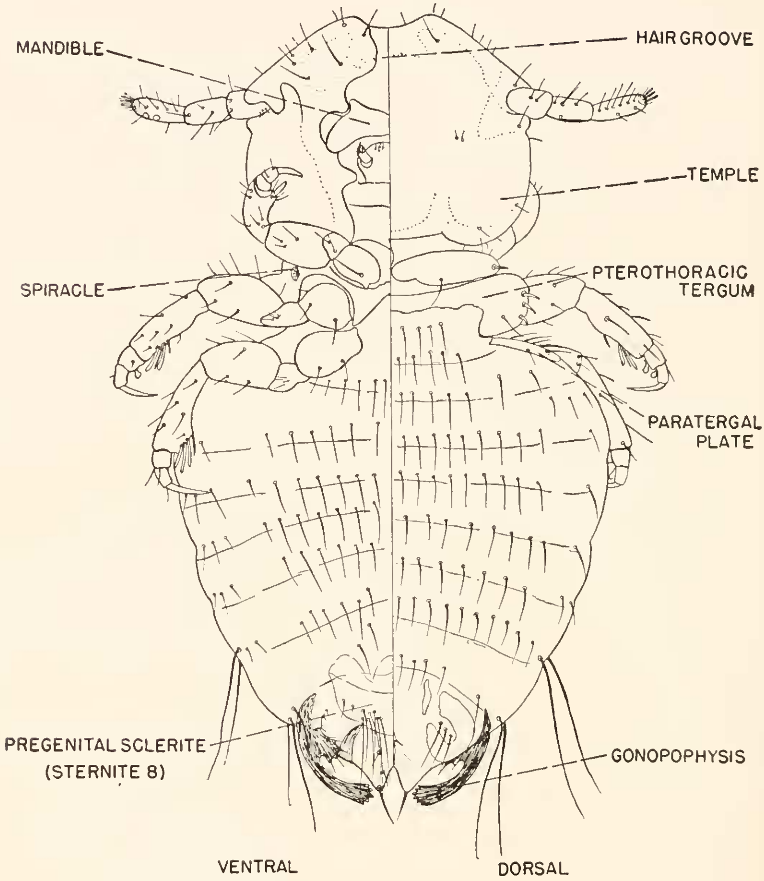
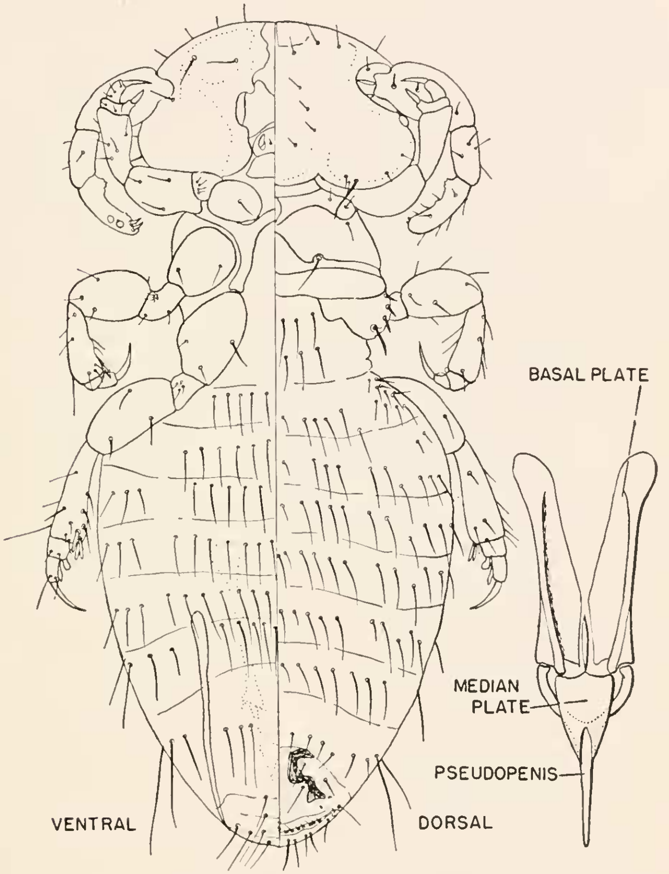
[3] The figures were drawn with the air of a microprojector, and the chaetotaxy is as nearly identical with that of the specimen figured as possible.

The legs are without noteworthy features.



NEOTRICHODECTES SPATULATUS N.SP. FEMALE FIGURE I

The abdomen is somewhat pyriform, narrowed posteriorly, nearly as wide as long, almost entirely membranous. Only the paratergal plates of abdominal segment one and parts of the eighth segment are sclerotized. The spiracles are vestigial, visible only as minute dorsolateral punctures on abdominal segments one to six. This is at variance with the statement by Werneck (1948) that the abdominal spiracles are completely lacking in *Neotrichodectes*. The abdomen terminates in a pair of prominent cones, each bearing a stout seta at its apex.



A. ADULT B. MALE GENITALIA

NEOTRICHODECTES SPATULATUS N.SP. MALE FIGURE 2

The gonopophyses arise from segment eight (Fig. 3D), each gonopophysis with a large serrate inner lobe, several of the serrations tipped with a small seta; apex of the gonopophysis expanded, spatulate and apically irregularly serrate. The sternite of segment eight is rather lunate and bears a cluster of long setae on each side of the midline; the tergite with a pair of laterally located, "C"-shaped sclerotizations, each surrounding three stout setae.

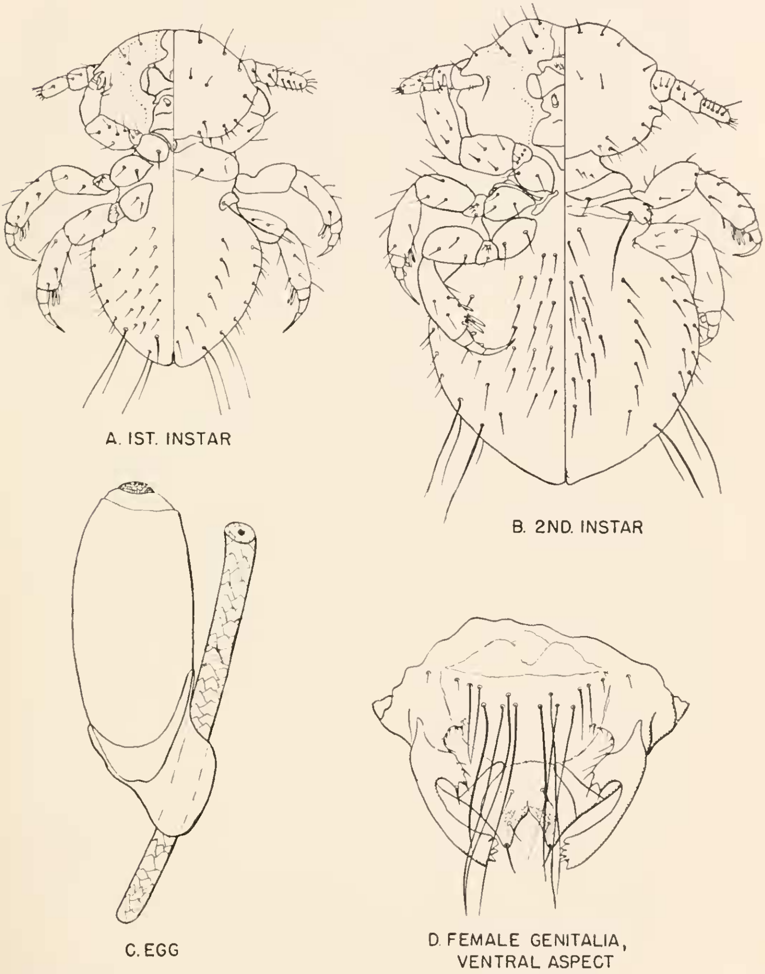
The female of this species is separable from *N. arizonae* and *N. chilensis* by the spatulate, apically serrate gonopophyses, by the lunate eighth sternite and by the presence of the paired clusters of seven long setae on each side of the midline of sternite eight. Compare with illustrations of Werneck (1948, Fig. 184 to 188).

MALE: (Figures 2A and B)

Total length 1.75 mm., width at widest part of the abdomen .71 mm., longer and more slender than the female. The length of the male paratypes varies from 1.56 to 1.75 mm., with an average length of 1.68 mm. The head is wider than long; length .37 mm., width .53 mm.; the anterior margin almost completely rounded with little evidence of any median notch; antennal fossae larger than in the female; temporal lobes smaller but more rounded and prominent than in the female, each lobe with a conspicuous seta postero-dorsally. The antennae are modified for clasping the female; segment one much enlarged and femora-shaped, segment two rather small, segment three with the inner face tuberculate and a pair of short stout apical setae.

The thorax and appendages are as in the female; chaetotaxy similar.

The abdomen is longer and more slender than in the female, largely membranous and with no evidence of paratergal plates. Spiracles as in the female. The subgenital phragma with the lateral margins strongly sclerotized, thus appearing as a pair of parallel sclerotizations on the ventral surface of the abdomen from segment five to the opening of the genital chamber. The posterior margin of the genital opening is sclerotized and beset with short setae. Dorsally, the apparent eighth segment bears a question-mark-shaped sclerite on either side of the midline.



A. 1ST. INSTAR

B. 2ND. INSTAR

C. EGG

D. FEMALE GENITALIA, VENTRAL ASPECT

N.SPATULATUS N. SP. EGG, NYMPHS & FEMALE GENITALIA FIGURE 3

The male genitalia are much as in *N. arizonae* Werneck (1948, Fig. 189). The pseudopenis or fused endomeres are in the form of a long-stemmed "Y" and the median plate (fused parameres?) is almost identical with that illustrated by Werneck. The greatest difference between males of this species and of *N. arizonae, N. chilensis* and *N. interrupto-fasciatus* lies in the much wider lateral sclerotizations of the basal plate.

TYPE HOST: *Conopatus leuconotus* Lichtenstein, M.M.N.H. No. 3224, collected in tropical evergreen forest at the edge of Rio Cajones (Rio San Marcos), Rancho el Ajengibre, Km. 264, Mexico City-Tuxpan Highway, Puebla, MEXICO, December [14], 1951. Col. Dwain W. Warner.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: *holotype* female, *allotype* male, 19 female and 8 male paratypes and 24 nymphs representing the three nymphal instars. All specimens are in the collections of the University of Minnesota.

NOTES ON THE IMMATURE STAGES

EGGS: (Figure 3C)

Length .50 to .62 mm.; glued to the hairs near the base, between the shoulders and along the sides of the host just posterior to the forelegs. The surface of the eggs smooth with no cuticular sculpturing that can be detected. Much like the eggs of *Trichodectes canis* (DeGeer) (Crystal, 1949) except for the smaller size.

FIRST INSTAR NYMPH: (Figure 3A)

Length .60 to .71 mm.; head and thorax together as long as the abdomen; setae fewer than adult, only a single longitudinal row on each side dorsally (one seta on each side of the midline per segment), a triple row ventrally and a double row laterally; legs with fewer setae than in adult; pterothorax with a single pair of long setae.

SECOND INSTAR NYMPH: (Figure 3B)

Length .89 to 1.15 mm.; abdomen relatively larger than in the first instar and with more setae on each segment; head and antennae much as in the adult female; no evidence of genitalia.

THIRD INSTAR NYMPH: (not illustrated)

Length 1.32 to 1.41 mm.; head and thorax much as in the adult female but less heavily sclerotized. Seta number intermediate between that of the second instar and the adult female; no evidence of the external genitalia. Crystal (1949) indicates that in *T. canis* (DeGeer) the external genitalia do not appear until the final moult. The number of nymphal instars in that species is identical with the one herein described.

Werneck (1948) indicates that it is difficult to separate the males of *N. interupto-fasciatus* (from *Taxidia taxus*), *N. chilensis* (from *Conopatus chinga, C. humboldti* and *C. chilensis amazonicus*), *N. arizonae* (from *Conopatus mesoleucus*) and *N. mephitidis* (from various species of *Mephitis*). He also indicates that he hesitates in considering the various species of *Neotrichodectes* described from the genus *Conopatus* (including *N. wolffhügeli* Werneck from *Conopatus chinga*) as good distinct species because the differences in the females are very small. However, the differences in the females are distinct and constant even though small, and these differences correlate (except in the case of *N. wolffhügeli*) with differences in hosts. There is little reason then, to doubt that these various species of *Neotrichodectes* are good (again with the exception of *N. wolffhügeli*). It is, furthermore, interesting to note that there is a different species of Trichodectid on each of the two species of *Conopatus* of Central and North America while a third and possibly a fourth species occurs on the several South American species of the genus.

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